

AUTOMATIC INJECTION DEVICE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 1. Field of the Invention:

The present invention relates to a contrast medium injection device used for X-ray CT image diagnosis, MRI image diagnosis and the like.

2. Description of the Related Art:

10 A contrast medium is used for the diagnosis of X-ray CT (computed tomography) images, MRI, angio-images (angiographic images) and the like. The contrast medium is a liquid having high viscosity and the injection thereof by means of a manual power takes a lot of time
15 and labor so that in recent years automatic contrast medium injection devices have come to be used.

An automatic injection device 100 of Figure 8 is an example of such devices, and since it can be mounted with two syringes, it is referred to as a double-head type.
20 Figure 9 shows a typical mechanism of the automatic injection device. A syringe 1a for the contrast medium is set at the side of a head A, a syringe 1b for a physiological saline solution is set at the side of a head B, and a Y-shaped tube 2 is connected to the tips of
25 the two syringes. A catheter is connected to the tip of the Y-shaped tube and can be injected with the contrast

medium and the physiological saline solution.

The physiological saline solution is used mainly for flushing inside the tube in order to prevent blood from coagulating inside the catheter and the tube after the contrast medium was injected. It is also used for the purpose of diluting the contrast medium.

As for the essential action of the device, injection of a required amount of the contrast medium is performed by forwarding a syringe piston of the head A while a syringe piston at the head B stopped, and then after the side of the head A is stopped, the side of the head B is moved forward to perform flushing with the physiological saline solution. In order to dilute the contrast medium, both cylinder pistons of the head A and the head B are moved forward so as to mix the liquid of both heads A and B in the Y-shaped tube (i.e. three way-branched tube).

In the automatic injection device of Figures 8 and 9, rotations of motors 4a, 4b at the sides of the head A and the head B, respectively, are transferred to motor gears 6a, 6b via gear heads 5a, 5b, and transferred to screw gears 7a, 7b linked to ball screws 8a, 8b by being reduced to a predetermined gear ratio to rotate the ball screws 8a, 8b. Furthermore, the rotation is converted into a linear movement by ball nut units 9a, 9b which are engaged with the ball screws 8a, 8b so that piston

holders 3a, 3b which hold the syringe pistons are allowed to move forward or backward.

However, since the contrast medium has high viscosity, and high pressure is necessary for the injection, specifically when the contrast medium is injected, the high pressure is also transferred to the side of the head B via the Y-shaped tube. Therefore, in the case of the device using a mechanism having an extremely small frictional factor such as that of the ball screw, there was the possibility that the syringe piston at the side of the head B is pushed and forced to move backward by high pressure and the contrast medium is sucked by the head B.

For this reason, an idea can be conceived that a valve is provided between the Y branch of the Y-shaped tube and the head B so that the valve is closed when the syringe piston at the head B is in a stopped state. However, when a manually operable valve is used for this purpose, the switching operation of the valves is complicated and the switching is sometimes forgotten. Although it is possible to perform the switching of the valves automatically and electrically, it is not preferable to provide a drive unit of such a switching in the midway through a substantially soft and light tube because the balance of the device configuration become worse.

On the other hand, if a one-way valve is used, the device can be made simple and compact, but the backward-moving action of the syringe piston cannot be performed. Although an idea can be also conceived that a pressure in the forward direction is applied to the syringe piston at the head B so as to resist the pressure from the side of the head A when the syringe piston at the head B is in a stopped state, the axis of rotation of the motor continues to be in a stopped state while electricity is being supplied to the motor, and there arises a problem of the seizing of the motor.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been devised in order to solve such a problem and it is an object of the present invention to provide an automatic injection device mountable with a plurality of syringes, in which when at least one head is in a state of injection and at least one head is in a stopped state, the backward-moving of the cylinder piston of the stopped head is prevented so as to prevent liquid from undesirably being mixed and the amount thereof from unreliably being injected.

The present invention is directed to an automatic injection device comprising piston holders holding cylinder pistons and plural systems of heads having a drive mechanism for moving the piston holders forward and

backward, whereby the device can hold a plurality of syringes and operates injection or suction in each syringe independently; said device comprising a backward-moving prohibition mechanism for prohibiting the

5 backward-moving of the piston holder of a second head when the piston holder of a first head is in a forward-moving state and the piston holder of the second head is in a stopped state.

According to the present invention, when the
10 syringe piston mounted at the second head is in a stopped state, even if the piston holder is moved forward for the injection of a chemical solution in the syringe at a the first head, the backward-moving of the syringe piston at the second head can be prevented. Therefore the chemical
15 solution in the syringe of the first head does not flow into the syringe of the second head, thereby the mixture of the chemical solution can effectively prevented.

In the present invention, a "head" refers to a system of a syringe holding and driving mechanism which
20 can hold a syringe and allow a syringe piston to move forward and backward in order to inject and suck the chemical solution and the like. The number of heads provided for the automatic injection device of the present invention is more than two and, though a
25 plurality of heads may form an independent body of equipment, it is preferable that they are usually

assembled into the same body of equipment. From among a plurality of heads, a head which allows preventing the unnecessary backward-moving of the piston holder is taken as a second head, and a head which causes the backward-moving of the piston holder of the second head is taken as a first head. Hence, in the case of a multi-head with the number of heads being more than three, a plurality of heads corresponding to the above described first or second head may sometimes exist. Moreover, there are some cases where one head can be the first head and yet the second head as well. That is, in relation to other heads, a certain head may be sometimes a first head during a certain action and may be a second head during a different action.

In a normal application, a double head type having two heads is used quite often and, in this case, the first head is most commonly used for injecting the contrast medium and the second head for injecting the physiological saline solution.

In case that this device is a multi-head type that holds a plurality of syringes, at least two of the tips of syringes may be connected using multi way-branched tube.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a view showing an example of an

automatic injection device using an electromagnetic brake.

Figure 2 is a view showing an example of the automatic injection device using a disc brake.

Figure 3 is a view showing an example of the automatic injection device using a ratchet (linear type).

Figure 4 is a view showing the automatic injection device using a ratchet (wheel type).

Figure 5 is an enlarged view of the wheel type ratchet.

Figure 6 is a view showing an example of the automatic injection device using a worm reduction gear.

Figure 7 is an enlarged view of a cylindrical worm gear.

Figure 8 is a whole view of a double head type automatic injection device.

Figure 9 is a view explaining a drive mechanism of a conventional automatic injection device.

Description of Symbols:

1a ... Syringe for Contrast Medium

1b ... Syringe for Physiological saline Solution

2 ... Y-Shaped Tube

3a, 3b ... Piston Holder

4a, 4b ... Motor

5a, 5b ... Gear Head

6a, 6b ... Motor Gear

7a, 7b ... Screw Gear

- 8a, 8b ... Ball Screw
- 9a, 9b ... Ball Nut Unit
- 10 ... Frame Unit
- 11 ... Electromagnetic Brake
- 5 12 ... Disc Brake
- 13 ... Disc
- 14 ... Pad
- 15 ... Ratchet
- 16 ... Ratchet Pole
- 10 17 ... Rotary Solenoid
- 19 ... Cylinder Portion of Ball Nut Unit
- 21 ... Wheel Type Ratchet
- 22 ... Worm Reduction Gear
- 23 ... Cylindrical Worm
- 15 24 ... Worm Wheel
- 25 ... Cylindrical Worm Gear
- 100 ... Automatic Injection Device

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

- 20 In general, in order to move a piston holder forward and backward, the above-described drive mechanism of the automatic injection device converts the rotational movement of a motor into a linear movement by using a ball screw and the like, as described by reference to
- 25 Figure 9. Hence, backward-moving prohibition mechanism can be provided in any portion of a transfer route from

the motor to the piston holder. That is, depending on the specific embodiment of the invention, the backward-moving prohibition mechanism can be constituted such that either the rotation is prohibited or the linear movement is prohibited.

Referring to a double head type chemical solution injection device mountable with two syringes, a description will be made below. As shown in Figure 9, the syringe for a contrast medium is mounted on one side of a head A and the syringe for a physiological saline solution is mounted on the other side of a head B. In the same drawings described below, though only the head at the side of the physiological saline solution (at the side of the head B) will be shown, the head at the side of the contrast medium can be constituted similarly to the head at the side of the contrast medium as shown in Figure 9. In this case, the head A corresponds to the first head, and the head B corresponds to the second head. The head at the side of the contrast medium may also be provided with the backward-moving prohibition mechanism if necessary.

<Embodiment 1>

An example using an electromagnetic brake as backward-moving prohibition mechanism will be described below with reference to Figure 1.

In this example, the main body of the

electromagnetic brake 11 is fixed to a frame unit 10,
while the axis (to which a screw gear 7b is fixed) of a
ball screw 8b is fixed to an armature side of the
electromagnetic brake. Linking and separation between
5 the main body and the armature is performed by
controlling the coil inside the electromagnetic brake.

When a syringe piston at the side of the head B is
moved forward of backward, the main body and the armature
are separated each other (i.e. contact is released),
10 thereby the ball screw 8b can rotate freely by receiving
the rotation of a motor 4b. When the electromagnetic
brake is turned on, the main body and the armature is
linked (i.e. contact is attained), thereby the rotation
of the axis of the ball screw 8b is fixed. Hence, if the
15 electromagnetic brake is turned on when the syringe
piston at the side of head B is in a stopped state and
the syringe piston at the side of the head A is allowed
to act, the syringe piston at the side of the head B does
not move and there is no risk of sucking the contrast
20 medium.

<Embodiment 2>

An example using a disc brake as backward-moving
prohibition mechanism will be described below with
reference to Figure 2.

25 The disc brake 12 has a disc 13 and pads 14, which
stops the rotation of the disc by holding the disc 13

between the pads 14. When the piston syringe at the head B is moved forward and backward, the space between the disc 13 and the pads 14 is left open so that the motor gear 6b can freely rotate. When the backward-moving of the syringe piston at the head B is desired to be prohibited, the disc 13 may be clamped by the pads 14 by electrically controlling the disc brake.

In this example, though the disc 13 is fixed to the motor gear 6b, it may be fixed to the screw gear 7b or fixed to any place of the axis of rotation.

In the above-described embodiments 1 and 2, though a method of using the brake was described, other types of brakes other than the electromagnetic brake and the disc brake may be used if the movement in the backward direction can be prevented. Moreover, though the embodiments 1 and 2 are constituted such that the rotation is stopped, they may be also constituted such that the linear movement is stopped.

<Embodiment 3>

An example using a ratchet mechanism as the backward-moving prohibition mechanism will be described below with reference to Figure 3.

As shown in Figure 3 (a), a ratchet 15 is provided on a cylinder portion 19 of a ball nut unit 9b and fitted into a ratchet claw of a ratchet pole 16, making it possible to move forward the syringe piston and prohibit

the backward-moving thereof. That is, when at least the motor at the side of the head B is stopped and the ratchet is allowed to engage with the ratchet claw, there is no backward-moving of the syringe piston nor a

5 backward flow. When the syringe piston allows to move backward, a rotary solenoid 17 is electrically controlled so as to rotate the ratchet pole 16, and the engagement of the ratchet and the ratchet claw is released. In Figure 3 (b) (cross-sectional view at line A-A in Figure 10 3 (a)), a state of the ratchet being engaged with the ratchet claw and a physical relationship of the rotary solenoid 17 are shown.

The place where the ratchet is provided is not limited to this example, and if it is provided on the 15 member which makes reciprocating movement together with the syringe piston, such construction functions similarly to this example.

<Embodiment 4>

In the embodiment 3, the example using the linear 20 type ratchet was shown, but in the embodiment 4, a wheel type ratchet 21 as shown in Figure 5 is used. As shown in Figure 4, the wheel type ratchet 21 is fixed to a screw gear 7b and is engaged with the ratchet pole 16. Engagement and release of the ratchet is controlled by 25 the rotary solenoid 17.

In this example, the wheel type ratchet is fixed on

the axis of a ball screw 8b and prevents the ball screw 8b from rotating in the backward direction when the syringe piston at the side of the head B is in a stopped state. However, the ratchet may be fixed on the axis of the motor 4b.

<Embodiment 5>

In the devices of the embodiments 1 to 4, examples were shown wherein the rotational transmission route itself from the motor to the ball screw is the same as the conventional route shown in Figure 9 and provided additionally with the backward-moving prohibition mechanism. In the embodiment 5, the improvement was placed in the rotational transmission route; that is, the transmission is made only in one way from the motor to the ball screw. That is, the transfer route is constituted such that the rotation (both forward and backward directions) of the motor is transferred to the ball screw, on the other hand, even if a force to rotate the ball screw is applied, the force does not incur the rotation of the motor axis.

In an example as shown in Figure 6, a worm reduction gear 22 using a worm gear is linked to the motor 4b and reduces the rotation of the motor, at the same time the axis of motor is arranged such that it is not rotated by the rotational force from the side of the ball screw. Inside the worm reduction gear 22, a

5 cylindrical worm gear 25 comprising a cylindrical worm 23
and a worm wheel 24 is provided as shown in Figure 7, and
the axis of motor is linked to the axis of the
cylindrical worm 23, and the central axis of the worm
10 wheel 24 is linked to the axis of the motor gear 6b. In
this constitution, the rotation of the cylindrical worm
23 is transferred to the worm wheel 24 due to the
characteristic of the cylindrical worm gear, but it is
not possible to rotate the cylindrical worm 23 even if
the wheel worm tries to rotate.

The constitution of the worm gear is not limited to
this example. For example, the axis of the worm wheel 24
may be joined to the axis of the ball screw 8b so as to
be rotated by the cylindrical worm 23.

15 As described above, according to the present
invention, an automatic injection device mountable with a
plurality of syringes can be provided wherein, when at
least one head is in an injecting state and at least one
head is in a stopped state, the backward-moving of the
20 syringe piston of the stopped head is prevented so as to
prevent liquid from being undesirably mixed and the
injection amount thereof from becoming less accurate.